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A SYLLABUS

OF A

COURSE OF LECTURES

ON THE

INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,

BY

BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

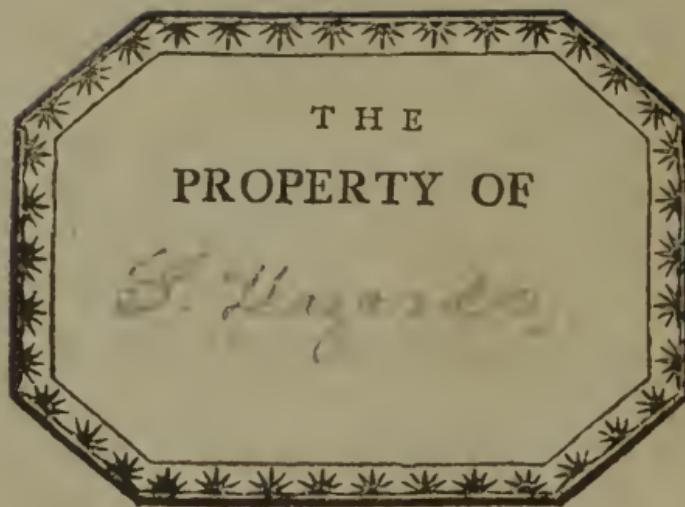
PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE
AND OF CLINICAL PRACTICE IN
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THE
PROPERTY OF

E. L. Gaylord

A SYLLABUS

OF PHYSIOLOGY.

CHAP. I.

INTRODUCTION.

Of animal life.

Of animal heat.

Of respiration.

Of the causes of coughing.

sneezing.

yawning.

laughter and crying.

Of voice and speech.

Of the circulation of the blood.

Of the nervous system.

Of impression, sensation and motion.

Of the senses.

Of the faculties and operations of the mind.

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Of pleasure as derived from the sences, and its proximate cause.

Of pleasure as derived from the exercises of the mind, and its proximate cause.

Of sleep and dreams.

C H A P. II.

Of aliment.

Of hunger.

Of mastication.

Of digestion.

Of the chyle.

Of the blood.

Of the lacteals and lymphatics.

Of the secretions and excretions.

Of nutrition.

C H A P. III.

Of the peculiarities of the male and female body and mind.

Of menstruation, generation, conception and parturition.

Of the different stages of life.

Of health.

Of the natural and artificial analysis of the solids and fluids of the body.

P A T H O L O G Y.

C H A P. I.

INTRODUCTION.

Of disease and the origin of moral and natural evil.

Of disorders and the difference between them and disease.

Of the causes of diseases.

These are remote, predisposing, occasional and proximate.

I. Of the remote causes of diseases.

1. From the sensible and insensible qualities of the air.
2. Contagions.
3. Poisons.
4. Light and sounds.
5. Aliments, condiments and drinks.

6. Dress.
7. Foreign matters introduced into the system ; such as,
 - (A) Worms,
 - (B) Anomalous substances taken into the alimentary canal, lungs, nose and skin.
8. Anomalous substances applied to the external surface of the body. ♦
9. Retained excretions.
10. Motion and rest, sleep and watchfulness in excess.
11. Improper exercise of the faculties of the mind and of the venereal appetite.
12. Different situations.
13. - - - - states of society.
14. - - - - governments.
15. - - - - religions.
16. - - - - employments.
17. - - - - amusements.
18. Peculiar customs.
19. Unhealthy ancestors.

20. An injudicious confidence in the operations of nature, in false systems of medicine, and in quacks.
21. The imprudent or habitual use of remedies without, or by the advice of a physician.
22. Sympathy and antipathy.
23. The influence of the moon.
24. Association of ideas and motions.
25. The effects of certain original diseases or symptoms of diseases.
26. Injuries from falls, and external violence applied to the body.
27. Submersion, and other accidents which suspend animation.
28. Time.

The predisposing causes of diseases are natural and artificial,

Those which are natural, occur in

I. Different ages, as in,

A. Infancy.

B. Childhood.

C. Puberty.

- D. Adolescence and manhood.
- E. The period in which the arterial, yields to the venous plethora.
- F. Old age.

II. In different conditions of the system as in

- A. Different temperaments.
- B. Different conditions of the system in single and married life.
- C. Pregnancy.
- D. The period of the cessation of the menses.
- E. Deformity in size or configuration of the whole, or any part of the body.
- F. Congenial weakness of a part, or of the whole of the body.

Of the predisposing causes of diseases which are artificial.

III. Of the proximate causes of diseases.

These are general and partial.

- I. The general causes affect the whole body, directly, or indirectly.
- A. Thro' the medium of the sanguiferous system.
- B. - - - - - of the mind, brain, nerves and muscles.
- C. - - - - - of the stomach and alimentary canal.
- D. - - - - - of the external surface of the body.
- E. - - - - - of the lymphatic system and the glands.
- F. - - - - - of the blood.
- G. - - - - - of the secreted fluids.
- H. - - - - - of the viscera.

- I. Of the translation of diseases to different parts of the same system, and to different systems.
- II. The partial causes affect.
 - A. The skin and hair.
 - B. Features of the face.
 - C. The cellular membrane.
 - D. The trachea, lungs, liver, spleen, omentum, kidneys and bladder of urine.
 - E. The heart and blood vessels.
 - F. The nerves and brain.
 - G. The senses.
 - H. The stomach and alimentary canal.
 - I. The lacteal and lymphatic vessels.
 - K. The glands.
 - L. Certain secretions and excretions.
 - M. Tendons, muscles and ligaments.
 - N. Bones.

- O. Organs of generation of both sexes.
- P. The uterus.
- Q. The texture, situation or surfaces of certain parts of the body.
- R. The particular faculties of the mind.
- III. Of the proximate cause of the phenomena of old age.
- IV. Of death.

C H A P. II.

Of the signs of diseases as they appear in

1. partial debility, indirect and direct.
2. In pain.
3. In the heat and coldness of the body.
4. In the eyes.
5. In the countenance.
6. In respiration.

1. In different positions of the body.
2. In the different states of the faculties of the mind.
3. In thirst.
4. In the pulse.
5. In the different states of the appetite, and
6. _____ of the secretions and excretions.

Of the signs of death.

THERAPEUTICS,

OR

Of the method of curing diseases.

1. Of the supposed powers of nature in curing diseases.
2. Of medicines which remove morbid action, by abstracting stimulus from the diseased part, either directly or indirectly.
3. Of medicines which remove morbid action, by exciting a stronger and healthy action in the diseased part, or in some other part of the body.

4. Of medicines which remove morbid action in one part of the body, by exciting it in other parts less essential to life.
5. Of the remedies for preventing the recurrence of disease by removing predisposing debility.
6. Of medicines which remove diseases by abstracting redundant and foreign matters from the body, and which offend by their quantity or quality.
7. Of medicines which remove diseases by mixing with, and thus destroying matters which offend by their quality.
8. Of medicines which cure diseases by removing obstructions.
9. Of medicines which are supposed to cure diseases by changing the quality of the fluids, or the texture of the solids.
10. Of the remedies for relieving pain.
11. Of the means of obtaining longevity.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

C H A P. I.

Of the method to be observed in visiting patients.

Of the mode of examining the signs of diseases.

C H A P. II.

Of general diseases.

Of the unity of the remote and proximate causes of all diseases.

Of the different states of fever, as manifested primarily in the blood-vessels.

STATES OF FEVER.

Of the malignant.

Gangrenous

Synocha

Bilious



STATES OF FEVER.

Typhus
Typhoid
Synochoid
Synochula
Hectic
Febricula
Intermitting
Sweating
Fainting
Burning
Cold and chilly
Intestinal
Pulmonary
Anginose
Rheumatic
Arthretic
Maniacal
Phreuitic
Apoplectic
Paralytic
Lethargic
Hydrocephalic
Nephritic
Hydropic
Eruptive
Hœmorrhagic

STATES OF FEVER.

Amenorrhagic
 Hœmorrhoidal
 Hepatic
 Serophulous
 Convulsive
 Ophthalmic
 Odontalgic
 Otalgic
 Aphthous
 Hysterical
 Hypocondriacal
 Cutaneous

C H A P. II.

Of other general diseases, see Pathology
Chapter I. Section III.

C H A P. III.

Of local diseases and disorders, see Pathology Chapter I. Section II.

Of the peculiar diseases of women and children.

Of the peculiar diseases of negroes.

Of the means of lessening the pains of death.

Med. Hist.

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